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WORLD AFFAIRS

SUEZ

Direct Talks End

'6 Principles' Formulated

Egypt, Britain & France continued direct negotiations toward settlement of the Suez Canal dispute Oct. 10-12. Foreign ministers of the 3 powers, meeting in private with UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, moved from deadlock Oct. 10-11 to agreement Oct. 12 on 6 principles to govern future operation of the canal.

The 6 principles, reportedly formulated by Hammarskjöld, were accepted as a basis for further talks Oct. 12 by Egyptian Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi, British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd & French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau. [See p. 330B-D1]

Hammarskjold's Plan

The 6 principles made public following their presentation to a closed session of the UN Security Council by Hammarskjöld Oct. 12:

(1) "There shall be free & open transit through the canal without discrimination, overt & covert."

(2) "Egypt's sovereignty shall be respected."

(3) "The operation of the canal shall be insulated from the politics of any country."

(4) "The manner of fixing tolls & charges shall be decided by agreement between Egypt & the users."

(5) "A fair proportion of the dues shall be allotted to development."

(6) "In case of dispute, unresolved affairs between the Suez Canal Co. & the Egyptian Govt. shall be settled by arbitration. . . ."

Disagreement Continues

The direct negotiations were recessed by Egypt, Britain & France Oct. 12 amid reports that they had failed to agree on enforcement of the 6 principles. Although Western sources attached importance to Egypt's acceptance of insulation of the canal from politics [see p. 330A1], British diplomats linked cessation of the talks to Egyptian refusal to agree to automatic sanctions for discrimination against canal users.

It was reported at UN Hq. in New York Oct. 10-11 that:

- Britain was withholding public offer of a settlement based on Egyptian operation of the canal under an international advisory board, provided that Egypt agreed to automatic sanctions.
- France had insisted on a Suez settlement incorporating the first London Conf.'s 18-power declaration and had not accepted the British proposal conceding Egyptian authority over the waterway. [See p. 273D1-B2]
- Indian diplomat V. K. Krishna Menon had met with U.S., British, Egyptian & other Security Council delegates to present a revised Indian plan based on "checks & balances" & "arbitral procedures" under the UN. [See p. 330E1-A2]

(A joint communiqué, issued by Britain & France at the UN Oct. 10, insisted that "speculation in the press regarding Anglo-French differences is without foundation.") [See p. 238D1]

Security Council Weighs Plan

The UN Security Council met in open session Oct. 13 to consider a revised Anglo-French draft resolution on Suez. British Forgn. Secy Lloyd told the session that while "no basis for negotiation" had been found in talks with Egyptian Forgn. Min. Fawzi, the 6 principles could "provide a framework" for future negotiations. France & Britain, he said, while not abandoning the intent of their earlier draft Suez resolution, had submitted the softened version to attempt a settlement "by a different road." [See p. 329D1-C2]

The revised Anglo-French resolution:

- Urged "that any settlement of the Suez question" should meet conditions of the 6 principles agreed on by Britain, France & Egypt.
- Considered "that the proposals of the 18 powers" were "designed to bring about a settlement" by "peaceful means in conformity with justice."
- Noted that Egypt had accepted "the principle of organized collaboration" with the users but had not yet "formulated . . . precise proposals."
- Urged continued "interchanges" and invited Egyptian "guarantees to the users" & cooperation with the Suez Users' Assn., pending an agreement.

USSR Vetoes Part of Draft

The Council voted 11-0 Oct. 13 to approve the first part of the draft resolution. A Soviet veto, backed by Yugoslavia, blocked acceptance of the draft's operative clauses, beginning with reference to the 18-power declaration.

Following the vote, U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles urged that Hammarskjöld continue talks with British, French & Egyptian envoys, "a procedure which has already yielded positive results." Hammarskjöld agreed Oct. 14 to "be of assistance" in obtaining an Egyptian counter-offer based on the 6 principles.

Israel, Arabs Refused Seats

The Security Council Oct. 13 declined to hear the Suez views of Israel & 7 Arab states. Council members agreed unanimously to accept a Dulles suggestion that the 8 countries be heard "at another time." Dulles, who had with British, French & Cuban support urged an immediate hearing for Israel Oct. 11, asked Oct. 13 that Israel & the Arab states be permitted to submit their views in letters to the Council. The Council Oct. 13 invited the 8 nations to present their positions orally & in writing. [See p. 329C2]

An Israeli statement, submitted to the Council by Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba S. Eban Oct. 13, charged Egypt with "violation of the 1888 [Suez] Convention" & the 1951 Council resolution condemning Egypt's blockade of Israeli shipping [see Vol. XI, p. 283F]. Egypt, the statement said, had seized $5.6 million worth of Israeli cargoes and forced Israel to pay $44 million in increased fuel costs since beginning the blockade in 1948. The statement reviewed Egypt's decree of Feb. 6, 1950, establishing the blockade, and warned that if "Egypt is entitled to interfere with ships, cargoes or crews bound for Israel, she is equally entitled to interfere with [those] of any other state." [See p. 330D1]

Week in Headlines

International

Suez Canal disputants accepted UN Secy. Gen.'s "6 principles" for canal operation; British Prime Min. refused to exclude "force"; U.S. Pres. denied Western split.

Jordan complained to UN Security Council of Israeli attacks; Britain warned it was prepared to fulfill obligations to defend Jordan; Iraq agreed to supply troops to Jordan if needed; U.S. State Secy. repeated pledge to aid "victim of aggression."

Pres. Eisenhower conditionally continued U.S. aid to Tito, held Yugoslavia was still "independent" of Soviet control.

United States

Presidential candidates debated Stevenson's proposal on halting H-tests; Stevenson pledged action on H-tests if elected.

AL N.Y. Yankees won World Series.

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Mikoyan Backs Israel

Soviet First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan told newsmen at an Afghan Embassy reception in Moscow Oct. 15 that "absolutely all states should have equal rights in the canal." Mikoyan, said to be the first Soviet official to acknowledge publicly the Suez blockade of Israel, conceded that "for a long time they [the Israelis] have not been able to use it & nothing has been said about it."

Moscow dispatches said Oct. 15 that all mention of the blockade had been deleted from Soviet press accounts on the Suez crisis. [See p. 329D-F3]

SCUA Action Urged

British Forgn. Secy. Lloyd met with State Secy. Dulles Oct. 14 to urge the U.S. to join in launching Suez Canal Users' Assn. operations. Lloyd asked the U.S. to back initial SCUA moves & divert Suez Canal tolls from Egypt to the SCUA before final agreement on organization of the users' group. Dulles promised to answer the Lloyd request through "normal diplomatic channels."

British UN sources said Oct. 14 that U.S. agreement would be followed by a British attempt to force opening of the canal to SCUA vessels in the event Egypt refused cooperation. [See p. 330C2]

British Stress Firmness

Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden told the Conservative Party's annual conference in Llandudno, Wales Oct. 13 that any connection of the Suez crisis with colonialism was "misleading." Eden, who reportedly passed over U.S. Suez policy, cited as a "happy consequence" of the Suez problem a growing "sense of partnership" with Europe & unity with "our French allies." Eden conceded there had been "a little progress" toward solving the dispute in the UN. He credited it "to the firmness & resolution which we & those who think like us have been showing throughout the crisis." [See pp. 330A2, 322G1-C2]

Eden repeated that no acceptable Suez settlement could "leave it [the canal] in the unfettered control of a single power." He asserted that Britain had "always said that with us force is the last resort, but it cannot be excluded." "No responsible government could ever give such a pledge," he said. Eden said that Britain would continue her military buildup in the Eastern Mediterranean because "to relax now before a settlement is reached would be fatal." [See pp. 330A3, 329E2]

(Forgn. Affairs State Min. Anthony Nutting told the Conservative conference Oct. 11 that Britain could get "a peaceful solution at any price," but was "not merely out for a peaceful solution." Britain, he said, "also demand[s] a just solution.")

Egyptian Forgn. Min. Fawzi, in a letter to the Security Council Oct. 15, said that Eden's reference to a possible use of force over the canal had been "extremely unfortunate" & "a matter of deep regret." Fawzi charged that France & Britain were "persevering in the military & economic measures which they initiated" after the canal seizure July 26. "These statements," Fawzi said, did not insulate the canal from politics but "throw this question into the turmoil of politics." [See p. 329E2]

U.S. Policy Irks France

Dispatches from Paris Oct. 10-16 cited continued French bitterness against U.S. Suez policy & repeated calls in the press for firm action against Egypt.

Forgn. Min. Pineau, answering critics at the opening of a Natl. Assembly debate on Suez Oct. 16, conceded that U.S. policy had been "very difficult for us to follow." Pineau, defending the effectiveness of NATO with respect to the Suez problem, said that France "often has the impression that the U.S. does not understand, as we do, the obligations of the Atlantic Alliance." [See p. 314E1]

Anglo-French Bid to Egypt

A Joint Anglo-French communiqué said Oct. 17 that the "2 Govts." were "ready to consider together" any new Egyptian proposals for a Suez settlement. The communiqué, issued following talks in Paris Oct. 16-17 among French Premier Guy Mollet, French Forgn. Min. Pineau, British Prime Min. Eden & British Forgn. Secy. Lloyd, said Britain & France were "resolved to adhere to the requirements" of the UN Security Council resolution on Suez, but also would "stand by the 2d part of the resolution . . . vetoed by the Soviet Union." [See p. 337F2-C3]

The joint communiqué said Britain & France would continue to consider "the 18-power proposals, including the international operation of the canal," as "the basis for settlement." Any acceptable Egyptian proposals would have to meet the requirements of the 18-power proposals & afford "equivalent guarantees to the users," the communiqué said.

'Ike' Defends U.S. Policy

Pres. Eisenhower told a press conference Oct. 11 that it would be an "error" to contend that the U.S.' Suez policy had "not been clear & firm." Mr. Eisenhower said that from "the very first day that we took up this question," the U.S. had followed the principles of the "18-power agreement" reached by the first London Conf. [see p. 273D1-B2]. Asked if he would go before the UN personally to help solve the Suez crisis, Mr. Eisenhower replied that to "get a peace based on justice, I would go anywhere, do anything." [See p. 322E-F1]

The President reaffirmed the U.S.' "friendships" with Britain & France and denied any Western split on Suez policy. Mr. Eisenhower commented that "different countries understand these affairs somewhat differently," depending on their "closeness to the situation." But neither he nor State Secy. Dulles, Mr. Eisenhower said, had been given "any intimation from anyone in British officialdom" that "they were dissatisfied with our stand" or "thought we had been vacillating" on the Suez question. [See cols. 1D, 2B]

U.S. Tanker Study Ordered

Pres. Eisenhower authorized Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming Oct. 12 to begin a study of U.S. tanker needs & a program to contract for the building of large tankers "up to the total called for by the Govt.'s full emergency requirements." Mr. Eisenhower directed Flemming to undertake the study with representatives of the Natl. Petroleum Council & Depts. of State, Treasury, Defense, Interior & Commerce.

Flemming (who estimated Oct. 12 that construction of a 60,000-ton tanker would cost $18 million) said that the "Suez crisis has merely caused the plans" already being considered "to be accelerated." [See p. 267C1]

Dulles Backs '6 Principles'

State Secy. Dulles told a news conference Oct. 16 that the 6 principles approved by the Security Council's resolution on Suez were "sound" and, if implemented, would "accomplish what the principal users of the canal have sought." He said Egypt's acceptance of the canal's insulation from politics was "most significant." He refused to commit the U.S. to support either international "supervision" or "participation" in canal operations. The "practical" solution, Dulles said, would be "close contact with the . . . day by day operations of the canal" to prevent discrimination against users. [See pp. 329G3-330A1]

SCUA Tolls, Operations Delayed

Dulles conceded Oct. 16 that development of the SCUA had been slowed by action "before the Security Council" & the evolution of "British & French policy." Britain & France, he said, "have not shifted to require their ships to pay into [the] SCUA, nor have we," although "we are trying to work out a common procedure in that matter" [see col. 1C]. Dulles said that despite the veto of the operative section of the Anglo-French resolution on Suez, "we intend to proceed along those lines." There had been, he said, "indications, perhaps not formally given, which led us to belive" Egypt could enter "practical cooperation with the users' association." [See p. 330E1-A2, C3]

Suez Co. Reports Profits

Jacques Georges Picot, Suez Canal Co. director-general, told a shareholders' meeting in Paris Oct. 15 that 58% of the canal's tolls still were being paid into the firm's accounts [see p. 306B2]. Picot estimated the firm's 3d quarter income at 3½-4 billion francs ($10-$11.4 million) & reported 3d quarter expenditures as 2 billion francs ($5.7 million).

(The Institute of London Underwriters announced Oct. 12 that war risk insurance rates on cargoes to

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Egypt & through the canal had been reduced to rates prevailing before the waterway's nationalization July 26.) [See pp. 330F2, 306D2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Jordan Asks UN Session

Jordanian Amb.-to-U.S. Abdel Monem Rifai Oct. 15 asked the UN Security Council to meet "as early as possible" to consider new "acts of aggression" by Israel against Jordan. Rifai, who conferred Oct. 15 with UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld & Security Council Pres. (for October) Bernard Cornut-Gentille, said that Jordan would demand strong Council action against Israel.

A report by UN Truce Supervision chief Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns charged Oct. 15 that Israel had paralyzed Palestine truce machinery by withdrawing Oct. 1 from the Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. [See pp. 331D3, 323B-D3]

53 Killed in Israeli Raid

Jordan's letter to the Security Council charged Israel with killing 25 Jordanian soldiers & frontier guards in an "unprovoked & premeditated" attack on 3 villages & the Qalqilya police post Oct. 10-11.

Israeli forces, supported by artillery, had attacked the Jordanian post Oct. 10 in reported retaliation for the killing of 2 Israelis Oct. 9. They withdrew early Oct. 11 after cease-fire requests from Gen. Burns. Israeli losses were reported at 18 killed & 12 wounded. UN truce observers said Oct. 11 they had counted 48 Arabs killed, including 2 civilians. [See p. 315E2-D3]

Britain Warns Israel

The British Govt. warned Israel Oct. 12 that Britain was prepared to fulfill obligations for the defense of Jordan under the Anglo-Jordanian treaty of 1948. The warning followed an Israeli statement the same day that the anticipated entry into Jordan of Iraqi troops would constitute a "direct threat to the security of Israel" & "jeopardize the *status quo* in the area."

Washington diplomatic sources Oct. 10 had reported Anglo-U.S. support for the Iraqi troop move. The Washington reports had cited growing disorder in Jordan & fears that elections scheduled for Oct. 21 would result in collapse of the present Jordan Govt. [See p. 225C2]

Israel Keeps Freedom to Act

The Israeli Govt. Oct. 14 expressed "alarm" at the British statement. Tel Aviv reports Oct. 14 cited Israeli fears that the 1949 armistice with Jordan would be abrogated if Iraqi forces, still technically at war with Israel, occupied the Israeli-Jordanian frontier. Premier David Ben-Gurion told the Knesset (Parlt.) Oct. 15 that Israel would reserve "freedom of action" if Iraqi troops entered Jordan. Ben-Gurion renewed requests for U.S. defensive arms and said that "if we are attacked we shall fight" to "the end." [See p. 225F2]

Iraqi-Jordanian Accord Set

An Iraqi military delegation concluded talks in Amman, Jordan Oct. 15. Maj. Gen. Ali Abu Nuwar, Jordanian Chief of Staff, said Oct. 15 that both Iraqi troops & British jet aircraft would be immediately available if needed by Jordan.

Amman sources said Oct. 16 that the Iraqi-Jordanian talks, held between King Hussein & Iraqi delegation chief Crown Prince Abdul Illah, had agreed on Jordanian command of all Arab forces operating in Jordan. Jordanian Govt. spokesmen had said Oct. 15 that Iraqi forces would not enter Jordan "at this time," but Iraqi units, estimated at 3,000 men supported by aircraft, would remain massed on the Iraqi-Jordanian border.

(Jordanian Forgn. Affairs Min. Awni Abdul Hadi began talks in Cairo Oct. 10 with Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser. Hadi said that his tour of Arab capitals had resulted in pledges of $10,332,000 for support of Jordanian armed forces. He said Egypt, Iraq & Saudi Arabia each had pledged 25% of the amount, Syria 10%, with the remainder to be divided between Lebanon & Jordan.) [See p. 331D3]

(Cairo reports Oct. 15 cited Egyptian opposition to Iraqi dominance of Jordan as a challenge to Egyptian leadership of the Arab world. Former Egyptian Propaganda Min. Maj. Saleh Salem's Cairo newspaper *Al Shaab* Oct. 15 charged Iraqi Prime Min. Nuri as-Said with plotting occupation of Jordan as an agent of British imperialism.) [See p. 225C2]

Dulles Renews U.S. Pledge

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told a press conference Oct. 16 that, "within Constitutional means," the U.S. would carry out an Apr. 9, 1956 White House declaration and "assist" & "give aid to any victim of aggression" in the Middle East. Dulles attributed mass Israeli reprisal raids against Jordan to "deterioration of the situation" & "failure of the efforts" by UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld [see p. 323G2-C3]. Dulles refused comment on the proposed move of Iraqi forces into Jordan.

(A Jerusalem court Oct. 11 found U.S. citizen Mary Frances Hagen, 29, of Huntington, W. Va., guilty of obtaining information for Syria while on a tour of Israel. She was sentenced to one year in prison following leniency recommendations by Israeli Atty. Gen. Haim Cohen.)

Yugoslav Aid Continues

Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 15 authorized Congress conditionally to continue U.S. assistance to Yugoslavia. The President, acting under amendments to the 1954 Mutual Security Act passed in July, urged further "economic aid for the people of Yugoslavia, primarily in the form of foodstuffs." Mr. Eisenhower recommended continued suspension of deliveries for jet aircraft & "other items of heavy equipment" until "the situation can be more accurately appraised." He urged that arms deliveries be limited to "routine & long planned" items and said the entire Yugoslav aid program would remain "under constant review." [See pp. 323D2, 253F3]

The President explained his decision in identical letters to the Senate & House Oct. 15. He asserted that continued Yugoslav aid was in the U.S.' interest because: "available evidence" shows "that Yugoslavia remains independent of control by the Soviet Union" but was still the subject of Soviet "designs"; "the ideology & doctrine of the Yugoslav CP" reflect the concept "that each nation should determine for itself which kind of a society it wishes"; "there is a danger" that without continued U.S. aid "Yugoslavia will be unable to maintain its independence."

(The Yugoslav Govt. confined comment on the aid decision Oct. 16 to an announcement that Mr. Eisenhower's statement was "being carefully studied." Yugoslav Forgn. Ministry sources received the decision "with satisfaction" but denied Oct. 16 that Yugoslavia was "exposed to efforts of the USSR to encroach on her independence.")

Yugoslavia Denies Shift

Forgn. Ministry spokesman Branko Draskovic told a Belgrade news conference Oct. 12 that Yugoslavia's position between East & West had been unaffected by talks between Pres. Tito & Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev Sept. 22-Oct. 5. "Nothing has been changed, nor could have been changed, in the well-known orientation of Yugoslav foreign policy," Draskovic declared. The Belgrade CP newspaper *Borba* said Oct. 12 that "the case" of a reported Soviet CP letter on Yugoslavia had been "clarified" & would "never recur in the future." [See pp. 331A-B1, 323A1-2]

Gero Visits Belgrade

Hungarian Premier Erno Gero arrived in Belgrade Oct. 15 to begin talks on reestablishment of ties between the Yugoslav League of Communists & the Hungarian Working People's Party. Gero hailed Pres. Tito Oct. 15 as "the remarkable leader of the Yugoslav people" & urged an end to events that had "poisoned the relations between our countries." The Hungarian party announced Oct. 14 that former Premier Imre Nagy had been restored to party membership Oct. 13 in a mass rehabilitation of "comrades who" had "expressed opinions" not "agreeable to the party leadership." [See pp. 331A1, 323B2]

(An Italian CP delegation ended a 10-day tour of Yugoslavia Oct. 15. Delegation leader Luigi Longo had told *Borba* Oct. 10 that the "example of Yugoslavia" could stimulate "our struggle in Italy." A draft platform for the Italian CP's December congress, published Oct. 14 in the CP organ *L'Unita*, derided "revolution imposed by foreign armies" as "absurd & ridiculous." The Italian CP, it said, must seek "socialism on a new road, different" from "other countries.") [See p. 331D-E1]

POLITICS

H-Test Ban Made Major Issue

Adlai E. Stevenson's controversial proposal on ending hydrogen-bomb tests became the leading issue of the 1956 Presidential campaign as the contest entered its concluding weeks. [See p. 332E1-B3]

Pres. Eisenhower attempted Oct. 11 to remove the issue from the campaign. He declared at his press conference Oct. 11 that his opinions on the scientific part of the problem were based on the advice & information of scientists in whom he had "confidence."

Mr. Eisenhower cited his Admin.'s 3½-yr. record, which he said showed "that we have done everything that is humanly possible, consistent with our own concern for our own national safety, to get this thing under control & use it for peace." The President denied reports that GOP strategists had planned to have him (Mr. Eisenhower) make a campaign announcement proposing an end to the draft & H-bomb tests but had been forestalled by Stevenson's action in doing so first.

The President added: "Now, I tell you frankly, I have said my last words on these subjects. I think I have expressed all that is necessary to express on them for the purposes of any political campaign. . . . "

Stevenson Presses Proposal

Stevenson replied in Long Beach, Calif. Oct. 12 that "there can be no 'last word' on this fateful subject until mankind is freed of the menace of incineration." He promised to say "more . . . about the obligations of leadership to the human race."

Stevenson accused Pres. Eisenhower of misrepresenting his (Stevenson's) position and suggested that Mr. Eisenhower needed the same "admonition" the President had given Vice Pres. Nixon—to "tell the truth" [see p. 308G2]. He denied Mr. Eisenhower's implication "that I proposed that we halt tests of atomic weapons. I didn't propose any such thing. I proposed that we halt tests of hydrogen weapons. They are not the same thing at all. . . . He even indicated that I favored discontinuance of research in atomic weapons. I didn't. . . . "

Stevenson had charged in Seattle Oct. 9 that "Republican politicians, including the President," apparently had "little understanding or sympathy with attempts to save man from the greatest horror his ingenuity has ever devised." He noted that "many scientists," including Dr. Ralph Lapp, backed him and that Lapp had said a halt to H-tests "must inevitably come" and was "not harmful to the national security."

Stevenson Pledges Action

Stevenson pledged in a nationwide TV address from Chicago Oct. 15 that "if elected President," his "first order of business" would be to work for a world agreement on ending H-tests. "I would do this," he said, "by conference & by consultation . . . at whatever level, in whatever place that the circumstances might suggest would be most fruitful."

Stevenson insisted that "America should take the initiative" and thereby "reassure millions of people all around the globe who are troubled by our reliance on nuclear weapons, our concepts of 'massive retaliation.' " In proposing this in April [see p. 137G2-A3], Stevenson said, he had urged "announcing our willingness to stop these tests, and calling upon other nations to follow our lead and making it clear that unless they did, we would have to resume our experiments too. That was my proposal. . . . It was safe. It was workable. And since that time both Russia & Great Britain have declared their willingness to join us in trying to establish that kind of a policy."

Stevenson agreed that "until there is worldwide agreement on some effective system of arms reductions with adequate safeguards, we must maintain our national defense & the defenses of the free world." But he held that the world must break out of the "deadlock" caused by Soviet refusal to accept a workable disarmament inspection system.

Stevenson listed 4 reasons "why I think the time is ripe & that there is an insistent necessity" at least to stop testing H-weapons:

1. "The H-bomb is already so powerful that a single bomb could destroy the largest city. . . ."
2. "The President himself has stated: 'Tests of large [hydrogen] weapons by any nation may be detected when they occur.' In short, H-bomb explosions' testing requires no inspection. We will know when it happens anywhere, and by studying the dust from that explosion, we can determine what progress the other country is making. Now this means that if any other country broke its pledge, we would know it and could promptly resume our own testing."
3. The tests "cause the human race unmeasured damage." Each H-test throws up "huge quantities of radioactive materials" which are "pumped into the air currents of the world at all altitudes" and "fall to earth as dust or in rain." This fallout carries "strontium-90, which is the most dreadful poison in the world. For only one tablespoon equally shared by all the members of the human race could produce a dangerous level of radioactivity in the bones of every individual. In sufficient concentrations it can cause bone cancer & dangerously affect the reproductive processes." Before the atomic age, "radioactive strontium was practically nonexistent," but "today all of us . . . have some of this substance in our bones. It enters our bodies through the foodstuffs grown in soil on which the bomb dust has fallen. And that's everywhere. . . . I'm not asserting that the present levels of radioactivity are dangerous. Scientists don't know exactly how dangerous the threat is, but they do know that the threat will increase if we go on testing. . . ."
4. "The dangers of testing by 3 powers are ominous enough," but Harold E. Stassen, the President's disarmament aide, had said in May "that within a year the secret of making the H-bomb would spread all around the world [see p. 150E3]. Think would would happen if a maniac, another Hitler, had the hydrogen bomb, and imagine what the consequences would be if a dozen nations were conducting hydrogen-bomb experiments & wantonly thrusting radioactive matter into the atmosphere."

Stevenson denied that his proposal would endanger national security. Despite agreement on halting H-tests, he said, "we will proceed both with the production of hydrogen weapons & with further research." No country could "get the jump on us" by violating the agreement, Stevenson held, because U.S. tests could be resumed in "not more than 8 weeks."

Stevenson's views were supported by Chrmn. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. M.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Com. & Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), both of whom joined Stevenson in his Oct. 15 telecast.

Anderson called himself "shocked by the way the Admin. has distorted your proposal." He spoke of the radioactive fallout "that today hamper[s] the living, but tomorrow may twist & deform the bodies of children yet unborn." He said his Atomic Energy Com. position "tells me" Stevenson's proposal to halt H-tests "is a safe & proper course" because detection "is so accurate & so immediate that no nation can play us false. We can know not only that the bomb has been exploded but . . . the measure of its intensity . . . exactly what materials have gone into its manufacture" & whether the nation that made it "has been making progress." "No other type of warfare is so open to inspection," Anderson declared. [See p. 332G1]

Republicans Assail Proposal

Stevenson's H-test proposal was attacked afresh by GOP leaders.

Vice Pres. Nixon told reporters in Ft. Wayne, Ind. Oct. 16 that he thought Stevenson "is hedging on his previous proposal, but I believe it is still unacceptable."

Nixon warned in Buffalo, N. Y. that evening that Americans "would be taking a fearful risk with their own security" if they elected Stevenson, who was "playing dangerous politics with American security." Nixon said Stevenson's suggestion had "2 fatal flaws": (1) "Although Russian tests of large bombs can now be detected, we cannot be sure that we could detect tests of smaller weapons in the huge [Communist] land areas . . . and these smaller bombs could be combined to make a super-bomb." (2) "If we had such an agreement, the world would know if we decided not to abide by it and engaged in months of preparations that are required to prepare & test a new type of weapon. We would not know if the Communists did so."

Ex-N. Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey charged at a GOP rally in Flint, Mich. Oct. 16 that Stevenson's proposal was "an invitation to national suicide." He noted that Stevenson had said the U.S. could resume tests in 8 weeks if Russia violated an agreement to ban H-tests. The USSR, Dewey warned, could use this "8 weeks

'Ike' Leads in Headlines

Pres. Eisenhower captured 42% of the front-page headlines devoted to the 4 major candidates by most U.S. newspapers during Sept. 11-Oct. 11, according to a Press Intelligence, Inc. (Washington) study reported in the *N. Y. Times* Oct. 14. Adlai E. Stevenson got 38%, Vice Pres. Nixon 12% & Sen. Estes Kefauver 6%. (A preliminary *Editor & Publisher* survey had indicated that Mr. Eisenhower had the editorial support of 59.5% of U.S. dailies whereas Stevenson was backed by 17.2%.) [See p. 76G2]

of head start" to crush the whole world.

State Secy. John Foster Dulles told reporters Oct. 16 that he did not think the solution to H-bomb control would be found by "those who are not fully conversant with the details of the problem, which have to remain to some extent confidential." He said the U.S. had been wrestling with the problem "for several years, ever since the big thermonuclear bombs have been developed." "I believe that if there is an effective way to control & limit these bombs that we will find it," Dulles said, and "I know that Pres. Eisenhower has" the "will & desire" to do so.

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said in a "Meet the Press" TV interview Oct. 14 that banning H-tests "isn't a feasible thing for our country to do its own" and that the matter had not been discussed recently in the Pentagon. It was the "possible use," "not the testing," of H-bombs "that has the world frightened," he declared. He conceded that the U.S. no longer was "interested in trying to make bigger ones [H-bombs]." Wilson had told reporters Oct. 12 that Stevenson's suggestions of ending the draft & H-tests were "irresponsible approaches."

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. charged at a GOP rally in Hamilton, N. Y. Oct. 10 that Stevenson proposed "a let-down in our defenses . . . when it is almost imperative that we present a strong front against Communist aggression at the negotiating table around which world peace must be won." This, he warned, would "discourage our allies & bring joy to the hearts of those who expect to wipe out the free nations one by one."

Democrats Back Stevenson

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.), Stevenson's Vice Presidential running mate, said at a press conference in New York Oct. 16 that "the maximum force available to us now from a concussion of H-bombs is, according to some information, sufficient to blow the earth off its axis 16 degrees, which would affect the seasons." He indicated that he had learned this through investigations of a Senate Armed Services subcommittee he headed. (The Atomic Energy Comm. refused to comment, but Dr. Ralph E. Lapp told the AP that he knew of nothing "within the realm of scientific fact" to substantiate Kefauver's statement.)

Kefauver, who had opposed Stevenson on ending H-tests when they were competing for the Democratic Presidential nomination [see p. 168F-G1], said Oct. 16 that he fully supported Stevenson on the issue and that he himself would "go anywhere, any time" for discussions to end H-tests or talks that offered genuine prospects of lessening tension & producing "peace with honor."

Support for Stevenson's H-test proposal came Oct. 16 by telegram or phone from Democratic Govs. Averell Harriman (N.Y.), Geo. M. Leader (Pa.) & Frank G. Clement (Tenn.) and from Dem. Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Russell Long (La.), Albert Gore (Tenn.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.) & Hubert Humphrey (Minn.).

Scientists Differ

Stevenson's H-test stand was indorsed by many atomic scientists but rejected by others.

Dr. Laurence H. Snyder, dean of the U. of Oklahoma graduate school & Pres.-elect of the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science, told the AAAS in Washington Oct. 13 that test programs presented "first, the threat of genetic damage from fallout & from radioactivity vapor, & 2d, the threat that continued testing may progress to actual warfare."

A statement backing Stevenson's position & opposing Pres. Eisenhower's was issued in Los Angeles Oct. 14 by these nuclear scientists of the Calif. Inst. of Technology: Dr. Carl D. Anderson, 1934 Nobel Prize winner in physics; geochemistry prof. Harrison Brown, theoretical physics prof. Robt. F. Christy, physics prof. Jas. W. M. Dumode, assoc. electrical engineering prof. Robt. V. Langmuir, physics prof. Dr. Thos. Lauritesen, sr. geochemistry research fellow Chas. R. McKinney, assoc. physics prof. Dr. Matthew Sands, physics research fellow John M. Teem & assoc. physics prof. Robt. L. Walker.

Dr. Henry de Wolfe Smyth of the Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, N. J.), author of the "Smyth Report" on the A-bomb, telegraphed his indorsement of Stevenson's proposal Oct. 16. A telegram lauding the proposal as "workable, wise & in the best interest" of the U.S. was signed Oct. 16 by these atomic physicists at the Argonne Natl. Laboratory (Lemont, Ill.): Chas. M. Huddleston, Lywood Lee, Sol Raboy, Carroll C. Trail & H. E. Stanton.

11 Columbia U. physicists telegraphed Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 16 that they favored Stevenson's proposal and thought the Admin. should help clarify the issue. Signers: Dr. Polykarp Kusch, 1955 co-winner of the Nobel Prize in physics; Dr. Jay Orear; Profs. Henry M. Foley, Norman M. Kroll, Jas. Rainwater, Robt. Serber, Jack Steinberger & Chas. H. Townes; Assoc. Profs. Leon M. Lederman & Alan M. Sachs; Asst. Prof Gerard Harris.

Dr. Willard F. Libby, an Atomic Energy Comm. member, told the AAAS Oct. 12 that if nuclear weapons tests continued at current rates & under current conditions for 28 years, the amount of radioactive strontium-90 in human beings might rise to 32/1,000 of the "maximum permissible concentration." He asserted that the amount of radioactive material in the stratosphere had decreased 25% during the 2 years before the 1956 U.S. & Soviet tests and that these tests merely had restored this 25%. He estimated that it would take the explosion of 11,000 H-bombs of the megation range (each with power equivalent to 1,000,000 tons of TNT) to endanger humanity seriously. Libby said the May-July tests in the Pacific were part of a "successful" effort to produce an H-weapon with "an inherently smaller amount of fallout for a given energy release."

The Natl. Academy of Sciences Oct. 14 called attention to its June 12 report that said "biological damage" from fallout had "been essentially negligible" and had "led to considerably less irradiation of the population than have the medical uses." "Background radiation" gives everybody "on the average a total accumulated dose of about 4.3 roentgens" in 30 years the report said. The average accumulated dose in 30 years from medical X-rays was estimated at 3 roentgens, and the average dose if H-tests continued at current rates for 30 years was estimated at between 0.05 & 1.25 roentgens.

Other Campaign Developments

Eisenhower. Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Oct. 11 that the main campaign issue was "the management of America's affairs at home." He stressed GOP insistence on "a sound dollar," a goal that he thought the Democrats "are not concerned particularly with."

Answering criticism of his Sept. 5 statement that it was unimportant whether he endorsed the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision as long as it was enforced, Mr. Eisenhower said Oct. 11: "We started out with Article I of the Constitution, and we go on right down to the end . . . and the Constitution as it is interpreted by the Supreme Court, I am sworn to uphold it. . . . I don't ask myself whether every single phase of that Constitution . . . [is] exactly what I agree with or not. I am sworn to uphold it, and that is what I intend to do."

The President insisted Oct. 11 that he had been right in charging that "the opposition-controlled Congress" had killed his school aid bill, which he said had been "prepared with the full approval" of the nation's educators. But Mr. Eisenhower agreed to "take responsibility for not allowing" an "unacceptable" Democratic bill. [See p. 324C-E2]

Pres. Eisenhower agreed Oct. 11 that he could not "look to" Republican Sens. Geo. Malone (Nev.), Wm. Jenner (Ind.) & Jos. McCarthy (Wis.) for "help to get over a program . . . for the good of the country."

Mr. Eisenhower answered questions of "representative" Americans chosen by the Citizens for Eisenhower in a televised "Citizens Press Conference" Oct. 12. Among those chosen, many of whom prefaced their questions with laudatory statements assuring the President of their support, were ex-Amb.-to-Britain Lewis W. Douglas [see p. 325E1], John Roosevelt (a son of FDR). Mr. Eisenhower assured them that he was running the Executive Branch, and "if I'm not . . . then I'm the man mostly fooled in this nation." He defended the millionaires in his Cabinet and asked whether his questioners "would rather have . . . some failure that never did anything or a successful businessman" run important Govt. departments.

Mr. Eisenhower, starting a 5-day talking tour, mocked in Minneapolis Oct. 16 at "the anguished cry of some politicians . . . that we have made no gains whatsoever toward the peace we seek." He cited "the difference between today & the days of the Korean casualty lists." He asked whether "these wailing politicians" thought "Americans are blind to the strength & persistence of our efforts to dedicate the atom—not to the destruction but to the constructive service of our civilization."

Mr. Eisenhower insisted Oct. 16 that his Admin. had "made real advances in behalf of the people living on family farms" and that he had kept his 1952 campaign pledges to provide: (a) clean, honest & efficient government, (b) "a strong, up-to-date, alert national defense—one that gives you a dollar's worth of defense for each dollar spent," and (c) "a government that, while being prudent in its use of the people's money, remains ever sensitive to all concerns of human welfare."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.), one of Congress' 3 Negroes, announced after a visit to the President Oct. 11 that he would campaign for Mr. Eisenhower's reelection because of (1) Pres. Eisenhower's prestige overseas, (2) the President's pro-civil rights stand, (3) Stevenson's alleged snubs of Negro groups. (A group of Harlem Democrats Oct. 12 issued a statement recalling that Powell Mar. 2 had accused Mr. Eisenhower of "dodging the civil rights issue, passing the buck & trying to wash his hands, like Pilate, of the blood of innocent men & women in the Southland.") [See p. 245G3]

The Eisenhower-Nixon ticket was indorsed by the Scripps-Howard newspapers Oct. 11 & by the *N.Y. Times* Oct. 16. [See p. 340G3]

Stevenson. Stevenson charged in Portland, Ore. Oct. 10 that under the Eisenhower Admin., the U.S. Govt. "has been shifted from the people to a single interest." "If the President doesn't yet know . . . that many of his fellow Republicans in the Congress are in fact against federal aid to education," Stevenson said, "then it is past time for someone to tell him the facts." He charged that the Admin. had given away public resources to private companies, had gotten "a big tax cut for corporations & their stockholders," with "73¢ out of every tax-cut dollar" going to corporations and only 9¢ to "the 4 families out of 5 that make less than $5,000."

Stevenson, in Oakland, Calif. Oct. 11, assailed Eisenhower Admin. "deception" in foreign policy. "I don't think the American people . . . like to be told by Mr. Dulles & Pres. Eisenhower that American prestige 'has never been higher' when it is manifestly untrue," Stevenson said.

Stevenson declared in San Diego, Calif. Oct. 12 that Pres. Eisenhower "is either unwilling or unable to lead his party leaders—they will follow him to the polls but no further—and that the Republican Vice President is the heir apparent, and his views are adjustable, to say the least." Congress Republicans fought the Admin. on key programs, yet the President called for "the election of every Republican . . . for every office any place," and "to this day the Republican President's worst opposition in Congress is still Republican opposition," Stevenson asserted. "This abdication — or failure — of political leadership means" that "the Republican Old Guard rides high today," Stevenson said. (In Libertyville, Ill. next day Stevenson denied that he had intended to make an issue of Pres. Eisenhower's age when he had referred to him in San Diego as an "aging President.")

Stevenson Oct. 10 named William L. Clayton of Houston & Joseph P. Kennedy of New York as honorary co-chairmen of his new 50-member Natl. Business Council, a group of business leaders supporting his candidacy.

Alaska. Democrats won a decisive victory in Alaska's territory-wide elections Oct. 9, when 27,000 voters chose 2 "Tennessee Plan" Senators & a Representative instructed to go to Washington and demand seats in Congress & statehood for Alaska. Ex-Gov. Ernest Gruening (D.) won the 6-yr. term & Territorial Sen. William Egan (D.) the 4-yr. term as U.S. "Senators." Ex-Atty. Gen. Ralph J. Rivers (D.) won the House seat. Democrat E. L. (Bob) Bartlett (D.) was reelected to his 7th straight term as Delegate to Congress. Democrats won 20 of the Territorial House's 24 seats and 10 of the 16 Senate seats. [See p. 161C-D1]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Oct. 13

FINANCE	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,906	*$21,884	*$21,684
Currency circulation	*$30,880	*$30,767	*$30,552
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$29,849	*$29,724	*$25,010
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,524,887,676	$12,135,375,525	$8,854,895,139
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,406,995	10,384,168	12,212,825
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	204.63	202.89	189.95
Bond sales (par value)	$14,897,000	$19,800,500	$24,861,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	92.47	92.33	99.07
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	93,509	79,276	126,166
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,021,650	7,044,100	6,690,150
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,460,000	10,100,000	9,567,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,342	*11,365	*10,639
Carloadings (cars)	[b]815,004	831,438	801,559
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.63	$2.643/8	$2.481/4
Corn (bu.)	$1.571/4	$1.747/8	$1.433/8
Cotton (lb.)	$.3445	$.345	.....
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$56.17	$57.33	$44.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.97	$6.00	$6.11
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]115.0	115.2	111.2
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]127	130	125
Failures (Oct. 4)‡	253	251	207
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Aug.**	**July**	**Aug. '55**
Imports	*$1,050	*$1,044	*$960
Exports	*$1,558	*$1,630	*$1,235

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 3 [b] Oct. 6 [c] Sept. 29 [d] Oct. 9

OTHER U.S. NEWS

5 Communists convicted in Pittsburgh in 1953 of violating the Smith Act were granted a new trial by the Supreme Court Oct. 10. The court rejected a Govt. request that the case merely be remanded to the Fed. District Court to determine the credibility of FBI informant Joseph D. Mazzei, who had testified against the Reds. The Justice Dept. said he had given possibly untruthful testimony in later cases. The 5 defendants: Steve Nelson (Mesaroh), Benj. Lowell Careathers, Jas. Hulse Dolsen, Wm. Albertson & Irving Weissman. [See p. 114E2] . . . **5th Amendment ousters** by private companies were upheld, in effect, when the Supreme Court Oct. 15 rejected an appeal by the leftwing United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against the Gen. Electric Co.'s policy of firing employes who refused to testify about Communist affiliations. The UE said this violated the union contract. . . . **Names of Congress members** who took free Caribbean cruises on ships of the Govt.-owned Panama Line were made public by the shipping company in New York Oct. 15 after Pres. Eisenhower agreed with newsmen that there was no reason to continue to keep them secret. Those listed: Sen. Wm. C. Laird (D., W. Va.), Rep. John J. Rhodes (R., Ariz.), Rep. Frank C. Osmers Jr. (R., N.J.), Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.), Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D., N.C.), Sen. Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.), Rep. Frank M. Clark (R., Pa.), Rep. Edmund P. Radwan (R., N.Y.), Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D., N.J.), Rep. Henry O. Talle (R., Ia.), Rep. James A. Byrne (D., N.Y.), Rep. Edw. A. Garmatz (D., Md.), Rep. Wm. T. Granahan (D., Pa.), Rep. T. Jas. Tumulty (D., N.J.), Rep. Wm. K. Van Pelt (R., Wis.), Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R., Wis.), Rep. Dean P. Taylor (R., N.Y.), Rep. A. D. Baumhart Jr. (R., O.), Rep. Wm. E. McVey (R., Ill.). In addition, 6 Congressional committee employes made the free trips, and 35 dependents of Congress members or employes sailed at 25% of the usual fare. Most said they made the trips as part of their Congressional duties. . . . **Fed. Power Comm.'s** decision to let Idaho Power Co. build 3 low dams at Hell's Canyon was upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington Oct. 9. [See p. 246A2] . . . **Upper Colorado River Storage Project** construction was started Oct. 15 when Pres. Eisenhower, in the White House, pressed telegraph keys that detonated explosive charges to begin the Glen Canyon & Green River dams. [See p. 128F2] . . . **Grand Army of the Republic** officially went out of existence Oct. 16 when Fed. Dist. Judge Burnita Shelton Matthews

in Washington signed an order turning its remaining property over to the Smithsonian Institution. [See p. 263C3]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Negro intellectual capacity is not inferior to that of whites, according to findings of 18 leading U.S. psycologists & social scientists made public in New York Oct. 15 by Dr. Otto Klineberg of Columbia U. (Dr. Frank C. J. McGurk, assoc. prof. of psychology at Villanova U., had said that Negroes as a group had less educational capacity than whites.) . . . **Stomach ulcer** treatment by a form of "brainwashing" was described at the Pavlov Institute in Leningrad Oct. 13 by Soviet Prof. Erwand Scharmirowitsch Airapetianz. The ulcer patient is linked up to instruments which, by a dial, can indicate an oncoming ulcer attack. The operator, however, can manipulate the dial so that after the patient is conditioned to expect an attack by seeing a reading of "5" on the dial, the dial can be held below "5" even when symptoms of an oncoming attack appear, and the patient then suffers no pain.... **Intermission heart surgery,** described at the annual Congress of the American College of Surgeons in San Francisco Oct. 12, makes some heart operations safe by temporary (6-8 minutes) stoppage of blood flow. This is done by chilling. . . . **No earth satellites** aside from the moon were discovered in a 3-yr. Army search, the Army revealed Oct. 12. . . . **Dr. George Gamow,** American physicist-author, received UNESCO's annual Kalinga science-writing award (£1,000) at UN Hq. in New York Oct. 12 for non-technical books on atomic energy & other subjects. . . . **Maria Moors Cabot** journalism awards for "advancement of international friendship in the Americas" were announced by Columbia U. Oct. 14. The winners: Carl Ackerman, dean emeritus of Columbia's Graduate School of Journalism; Jesus Alvarez del Castillo, editor-publisher of *El Informador*, Guadalajara, Mex.; Roberto Garcia Pena, director of *El Tiempo*, Bogota, Colombia; Herbert L. Matthews of the *N.Y. Times;* David Michel Torino, director-owner of *El Intransigente*, Salta, Argentina. . . . **Arnold Toynbee** warned Oct. 14 in a statement recorded for "Voice of America" broadcast that although humanity seemed on the verge of eradicating the historic scourges of war & pestilence, it still faced possible devastation by a 3d scourge, famine. [See p. 202D2]. . . **Israel's first cyclotron,** a 100,000-volt model, was donated to Hebrew U. by Cornell U., it was announced in Jerusalem Oct. 10.

NEW BOOKS

The Amazing Nellie Bly. By Mignon Rittenhouse. Biog. of muckraking newswoman, Elizabeth Cochran, who traveled around the world in 72 days in 1889. Oct. 9 (Dutton, 255 pp., $3.75)†

Arms & Men: A study in American Military History. By Walter Millis. History of U.S. military policy from frontier fighter to A-bomb. Oct. 15 (Putnam, 382 pp., $5.75)†

Autumn Across America. By Edwin Way Teale. Naturalist's view of autumn with lore about fish, fowl & flowers. Oct. 15. (Dodd, Mead, 386 pp., $5.75)†

The Facts of Love. By Stanley Baron. U.S. Embassy attaché in London tells of 2 women he loved, in different ways. Sept. 26. (Harcourt, Brace, 256 pp., $3.50)*

The Mirror of Conrad. By E. H. Visiak. Critical study of writer Joseph Conrad tries to show parallels between his life & writing Oct. 11. (Philosophical Library, 255 pp., $4.75)†

Rescue! By Eliott Arnold. Account of USAF Air Rescue Service role in 1953 Dutch flood, 1954 Austrian avalanches, other minor disasters. Oct. 10. (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 340 pp., $5)†

Six Feet of the Country. By Nadine Gordimer. Short stories about South African life. Oct. 8. (Simon & Schuster, 241 pp., $3.50)*

* Fiction † Non-fiction

RELIGION

Buddhism was embraced in Nagpur, India Oct. 14 by nearly 250,000 Hindu untouchables, followers of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, in what may be history's biggest mass conversion. . . . **Pope Pius XII,** in a radio address from Castel Gandolfo Oct. 14 to a meeting of Italian women in Loreto, deplored the employment of women in industrial & heavy labor, as "exalted & & practiced by some countries that would want to inspire progress." He called this a pre-Christian rather than a modern concept. "The sublime mission of women is maternity," he said. [See p. 319G2]

OBITUARIES

Frank Burke, 61, *Radio-Television Daily* editor since 1943; Oct. 15 in New York.

Gerald W. Chatham, 50, ex-Miss. Dist. Atty., prosecutor of Roy Bryant & J. W. Milam, who later were acquitted in slaying of Negro youth Emmett Till; Oct. 9 in Hernando, Miss. [See Vol. XV, p. 324F2]

Gen. François-Pierre-Raoul d'Astier de la Vigerie, 73, World War II French AF cmndr.; Oct. 9 in Paris.

Owen Davis, 82, playwright, winner of 1923 Pulitzer Prize for *Icebound* (his more than 300 plays included *The Detour, Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model, Jezebel, Mr. & Mrs. North, No Way Out*) ; Oct. 14 in New York.

Michel Detroyat, 51, French aviator (winner of 1936 U.S. Thompson Trophy Race) who was convicted of World War II collaboration with Germany; Oct. 5 in Paris of cerebral embolism.

Mrs. Eliena Krylenko Eastman, 61, Polish-born painter, wife of writer Max Eastman, secy. to Russian Forgn. Affairs Vice Commissar Maxim Litvinov 1921-24 (she refused to return to Russia after losing her Paris embassy job in 1926); Oct. 9 in Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Emile Henry Gavreau, 65, mng. ed *N.Y. Daily Mirror* 1929-35, *N.Y. Evening Graphic* ed. 1924-29 (when he developed composograph for faking photos), author of *What So Proudly We Hailed, Billy Mitchell, Prophet Without Honor*; Oct. 15 in Suffolk, Va.

Lt. Col. Joan Kennedy, 52, World War II organizer of Canadian Women's Army Corps; Oct. 11 in Victoria, B.C.

Robert Lehr, 73, West German Interior Min. 1950-53; Oct. 13 in Duesseldorf of heart attack. He helped organize Konrad Adenauer's Christian Dem. Union Party, took part in 1944 plot to kill Hitler.

Dr. David Russell Lyman, 81, tuberculosis authority, a founder (& expres.) of Natl. Tuberculosis Assn. in 1918, head of Gaylord Farm Sanatorium 1903-53; Oct. 15 in New Haven.

William Henry (Alfalfa Bill) Murray, 86, Dem. Gov. of Oklahoma 1931-35, U.S. Rep. 1913-17, one of the first men to grow alfalfa in Oklahoma; Oct. 15 in Oklahoma City.

Rev. John Gregory Murray, 79, Roman Catholic archbishop of St. Paul since 1931; Oct. 11 in St. Paul of cancer.

James M. North, 70, *Fort Worth* (Tex.) *Star Telegram* ed. since 1923; Oct. 16 in New York.

Msgr. Lorenzo Perosi, 83, composer of sacred music (11 major oratarios, 30 masses), Vatican's Sistine Choir director; Oct. 12 in Vatican City.

Rep. Percy Priest (D., Tenn.), 56, who had served in Congress since 1940, ex-House Democratic whip; Oct. 12 in Nashville, Tenn. following an ulcer operation.

James Carrollton Putnam, 88, a founder & first natl. cmndr. of Veterans of Forgn. Wars, veteran of Spanish-American, Indian Wars; Oct. 11 in Fayetteville, Ark.

Mrs. Mary Fantan Roberts, 85 ex-newspaperwoman, *Arts & Decoration* magazine ed. 1924-41 who helped sponsor U.S. debuts of many artistic figures; Oct. 14 in New York.

SPORTS

Baseball

Yankees Win Series. The AL N. Y. Yankees won their 17th World Series —a record—by defeating the NL Brooklyn Dodgers, 9-0, before a crowd of 33,782 at Ebbets Field (Brooklyn) Oct. 10 in the 7th game of the 1956 Series. The 4-games-to-3 victory brought the Yanks their 6th Series title under Charles Dillon (Casey) Stengel's guidance.

The Series-winning game saw 4 Yank homers. 2 were hit by catcher Lawrence Peter (Yogi) Berra, 31, who connected in the first & 3d innings, each time with a man on base. This brought his runs-batted-in total for the Series to 10, a record. Leftfielder Elston Howard hit a homer in the 4th, to drive losing pitcher Don Newcombe from the game, and first baseman Bill (Moose) Skowron hit a bases-full homer in the 7th—the first time 2 grand slams were scored in one World Series (Berra had hit one in the 2d game.) Yank homers for the Series totaled 12, a new record.

Wining pitcher Johnny Kucks, 23, allowed only 3 Dodger hits in the deciding game. The Yanks batted out 10 hits and committed no errors; the Dodgers were charged with one error. Don Bessent, Roger Craig, Eddie Roebuck & Carl Erskine pitched for the Dodgers after Newcombe was relieved; Campanella caught for Brooklyn.

Paid attendance for the 7-game Series was 345,903, the net receipts

$2,173,254,59, the commissioner's share $327,488.20, the players' share (first 4 games only) $693,561.63 and the clubs' & leagues' share $1,180,204.76.

Among World Series records set in the 1956 contest: Don Larsen (N. Y.) pitched a perfect game; N. Y. played its 22d Series (won 17, lost 5); there were 90 strikeouts (Brooklyn 47, N. Y. 43); the Dodgers' .195 batting average was a record low; Brooklyn got the fewest base hits, 42, and the fewest singles, 30. [See pp. 335B3-336A1]

Pitching Leaders. AP figures released Oct. 15 showed that the majors' 1956 earned-run champions were: AL—Whitey Ford, 27, of the Yanks, who pitched 226 innings, gave up 62 earned runs (70 runs actually were scored against him) for a 2.47 earned-run average. NL—Lew Burdette of the Milwaukee Braves, who pitched 256 innings, allowed 77 earned runs (92 tallies were scored) for a 2.71 ERA.

Personnel. The NL N. Y. Giants Oct. 11 sold righthanded pitcher Jim Hearn, 33, to the Philadelphia Phillies for an estimated $35,000. The N. Y. Giants' chief farm club, the Minneapolis Millers, dropped Eddie Stanky as manager Oct. 16 and replaced him with John (Red) Davis, 40, former Giant infielder.

Other Winners

Horse racing: Nashua, in his last race before retiring to stud, set a 3:20-2/5 U.S. record for 2 miles in winning the $54,700 Jockey Club Gold Cup (Eddie Arcaro up) at Belmont Park (N. Y.) Oct. 13. The $36,600 first-place share raised Nashua's lifetime winnings to a record $1,288,565 [see p. 328D1]. Wheatly Stable's Bold Ruler, Arcaro up, won the $124,845 Futurity at Belmont Oct. 13, for $91,145. Jan Burke's Dedicate, Bill Boland up, won the $129,850 Gold Cup Handicap at Hawthorne (Chicago) Oct. 13, for $80,750 & a $5,000 gold cup. . . . **Speedboat Racing:** Edgar F. Kaiser's Hawaii Kai III, piloted by Jack Regas, won the first Sahara Cup & $1,500 prize money on Lake Mead, Nev. Oct. 14.

●

Swaps, Rex C. Ellsworth's & John W. Galbreath's 4-yr.-old holder of 4 world thoroughbred racing records & winner of $848,900, suffered 2 minor fractures of the left hind leg during a workout at Garden State Park (N. J.) Oct. 9 but aggravated the injury by striking the leg against his stall Oct. 14. [See p. 296F1] . . . **Racial segregation** of all sports in Louisiana (both for players & spectators) became legally enforcable Oct. 15 under a state law signed by Gov. Earl Long July 17. . . . **World auto records** (for up to 2,000-cc. cars) set by Arthur Owen & B. Knight in a British Cooper-Climax in Monza, Italy Oct. 15: one hr.—217.360 kmph.; 200 miles—211.917 kmph.; 500 km.—205.803 kmph; 500 miles—204.328 kmph.; 3 hr.—207.020 kmph; 1,000 km.—202.426 kmph; 6 hr.—202.312 kmph. . . . **World weight-lifting mark** for 181-pounders set by Tommy Kono of the U.S. in Honolulu Oct. 12: 382½ lb. in the clean & jerk [See Vol. XV, p. 355F3] . . . **U.S. short-course swimming records** set by George Breen in Cortland, N. Y. Oct. 13: 880 yd.—9:18.4; 1,000 yd.—10:37.2; 1,500 meters—17:36.7; one mile—18:54.4. [See p. 188G1]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 14—N. Y. 21, Cleveland 9; Chicago Cards 31, Washington 3; Philadelphia 35, Pittsburgh 21; Green Bay 38, Baltimore 33; Detroit 24, Los Angeles 21; Chicago Bears 31, San Francisco 7.

College (Oct. 13)

Auburn 13, Ky. 0	Mich. St. 53, Ind. 6
Baylor 14, Ark. 7	Minn. O, Nwestn. 0
Bos. C. 26, Marqt. 19	Miss. 16, Vndblt. 0
Bos. U. 20, G. Wash. 20	Ohio St. 26, Ill. 6
Clemson 17, Wake F. 0	Okla. 45, Tex. 0
Colgt. 48, Rtgrs. 6	Okla. A&M 14, Tulsa 14
COP 21, Fresno St. 14	Ore. St. 21, Calif. 13
Colo. 47, Colo. A&M 7	Penn St. 43, H. Cross 0
Conn. 71, Mass. 6	Princeton 34, Penn 0
Dartmth. 14, Brown 7	Purdue 28, N. Dame 14
Dela. 26, Bucknell 7	Richmond 7, Citadel 3*
Duke 14, SMU 6	S.C. 27, W. Va. 20
Fla. 7, Rice 0	Syracuse 27, W. Va. 20
Ga. 26, N.C. 12	Tenn. 42, Chtnga. 20
Ga. Tech 39, LSU 7	TCU 23, Ala. 6
Harvd. 32, Cornell 7	Tex. Westn. 28, Ariz. 6
Ia. 13, Wis. 7	Tufts 62, Trinity (Conn.) 20
Kan. 25, Ia. St. 14	Tulane 21, Navy 6
Kan. St. 10, Neb. 7	UCLA 28, Wash. St. 0
Kent St. 32, Ohio U. 0	Utah 27, Denver 13
Lafyt. 32, Albright 7	Utah St. 27, Mont. 13
Lycoming 13, Juniata 6†	VPI 34, Wm. & Mary 7
Miami 13, Md. 6*	Wyo. 20, N.M. 13
Miami (O.) 21, M'sh'll 14	Yale 33, Columbia 19

* Oct. 12 † Breaks Juniata's 4-yr., 25-game winning streak

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 50 USAF personnel & 9 naval air crewmen disappeared aboard a Military Air Transport Service C-118 Liftmaster enroute from Lakenheath, England to the U.S. Oct. 10 about 150 miles north of the Azores. [See p. 320E2] . . . 24 passengers & 7 crewmen aboard a Pan American Stratocruiser were rescued Oct. 16 by the Coast Guard weather ship *Pontchartrain* in the Pacific 1,000 miles SW of San Francisco. 2 of the airliner's 4 engines had failed after passing the half-way mark between Honolulu & San Francisco. The pilot, Capt. Richard Ogg, 43, of Saratoga, Calif., decided to circle the weather ship for 4½ hours and ditch the plane at daybreak. On ditching, the passengers were placed immediately in life rafts and picked up by the *Pontchartrain.* The plane sank minutes later. . . . Jumna River floodwaters Oct. 12 took the lives of 34 persons in an Indian village 18 miles from New Delhi. More than 70,000 persons were evacuated from their homes in flood areas. 11 of 39 miners who had been trapped in the flooded Burra Dhemo coal mine (near Anasol, India) since Sept. 29 [see p. 328A2] were rescued Oct. 15. They had taken refuge in an unflooded gallery, had eaten raw fish which had come in with the flood waters . . . 20 truck drivers were killed Oct. 11 when their trucks were buried in landslides between Manizales & the Magdalena valley in west central Colombia. [See p. 328B2]

Diving Mark. A 600-ft. world diving record was set in Norwegian waters Oct. 12 by British Navy Sr. Boatswain George Wookey, who wore a flexible diving suit & breathed a helium-oxygen mixture.

Record Emerald. An emerald reported to weigh 11,000 carats, a world record, was found by Charles Kempt & J. Botes but was broken while being removed from the quartz in which it was lodged, the AP reported from Johannesburg, South Africa Oct. 16.

NAMES in the NEWS

Petra Schurmann, 20, student model & "Miss Germany" of 1956, was chosen "Miss World" Oct. 15 at an international beauty contest in London. [See p. 304A3] . . . **Maria Callas'** husband, Italian industrialist Battista Meneghini, was sued in New York Oct. 16 for $300,000 by ex-impressario E. Richard Bagorozy on charges of allegedly keeping Miss Callas, a Metropolitan Opera soprano, from fulfilling her contract with Bagorozy. Bagorozy previously had filed suit against the singer herself for $300,000, which he said amounted to 10% of her earnings since he launched her career in 1947. . . . **Canon Charles Earle Raven,** 71, personal chaplain to British Queen Elizabeth II, announced in London Oct. 14 that he had become engaged to Mrs. Helene Jeanty, 52, who he admitted did "not call herself a Christian." Raven said, however, that the Belgian resistance heroine, whose husband was killed by the Gestapo during World War II, "does believe in God," was "merely bewildered by Christ." . . . **Vito Sala,** 31, of Brooklyn, U.S. Army private listed as AWOL since Apr. 1945 (when his outfit was in combat in Germany), was revealed by Army authorities in La Rochelle, France Oct. 11 to have reported back for duty Sept. 20 on recovering his memory after suffering from amnesia for nearly 11½ years. While an amnesia victim, Sala had enlisted in the French Forgn. Legion and had fought at Dienbienphu & in Algeria. . . . **Mrs. Sonje Juznic,** 26, Serbian wife of Stanislav Juznic, Yugoslav vice consul in San Francisco, was arrested in San Francisco Oct. 13 on charges of shoplifting $26.75 worth of merchandise from a J. C. Penney store. . . . **Group Capt. Peter Townsend,** British Princess Margaret's rejected suitor, retired from the RAF Oct. 15. [See Vol. XV, p. 361A2] . . . **Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morrow's** $9,399,935 gross estate was left largely to her daughters, Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh & Mrs. Constance Morrow Morgan (each to receive $50,000 & a ⅓ life interest in a residuary trust), & to her son, Dwight W. Morrow Jr. (to receive $50,000 & the balance of the residue), it was revealed in New York Oct. 11. $100,000 each went to Smith & Amherst Colleges. [See Vol. XV, p. 32D1]

Married: Movie actor-dancer Donald David Dixon Ronald O'Connor, 31, to actress Gloria Noble, 23; Oct. 11 in Santa Barbara, Calif. (2d for both).

Divorced: Cartoonist Charles Samuel Addams, 44, by atty. Barbara Barb, 36; Oct. 9 in Athen, Ala. . . . Movie actor Aldo Ray by actress Jeff Donnell; Oct. 16 in Los Angeles.

Birthday: Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, 72, Oct. 11.